Empire Is Shown. What is regarded as virtually a dec laration of Japan's policy in regard to eren has been given out by Viscount ayashi, the Jopanese minister of for eign affairs. The Viscount's statement ounted to a declaration to the world that Japan had taken complete control of Koren and had assumed the role of protector as well, and that the Japase army and navy would defend the Mikado's rights in the empire, as Japanees statesmen will control its des-

The agreement which was signed be tween Japan and Koren, Viscount Hayashi said, contained Japan's whole program in Korea.

"The provisions of the new agree ment were anticipated in the protectorate agreement of 1505," be said, "and complete our obligations, with the accompanying responsibility to pro-

The foreign minister asserted that matters now devolve upon Marquis Ito, who was more than a premier and whose responsibilities had more than doubled, adding that Japan's responsibliffies in Korea were now enormous.

Touching upon the American question, Viscount Hayashi said: "It is a fact that the Japanese people have forgotten the American question in the Korean crisis, which has shown the little importance attached by the public to the former. The leaders in the agitation in Japan are men who have gone astray in their judgment of public questions.

"If the fate of Korea may be regarded by China as a lesson, it should be a warning to that country to put her house in order ere some strong nation, which ever one might be moved so to do, imitated events in Seoul."

The new agreement between Japan and Korea is as follows:

rea, in view of the early attainment of prosperity and strength in Korea and the speedy promotion of the welupon and concluded the following stipmistions:

"Article 1. The government of Korea shall follow the direction of the resident general in connection with the reform of the administration. "Art. 2. Korea shall not enact any

law or ordinance or carry out any administrative measure unless it has the previous approval of the resident gen-

"Art. 3. Judicial affairs of Korea

"Art. 4. No appointment or dismissal of Korean officials of high grade shall be made without the consent of the resident general.

"Art 5. Korea shall appoint to official positions such Japanese as are recommended by the resident general. "Art. 6. Korea shall not engage any foreigner without the consent of the resident general."

# MANY NEW YORK FIRES.

Twenty Killed and Much Property Destroyed in Twenty-four Hours. Loss of human lives and destruction of property valued at more than \$1,000, were caused by fires in New York and its immediate vicinity in the twentyfour hours ending at 8 a. m. Monday. Twenty persons are dead and fifteen suffering from injuries as a result of the burning of a six-story double tenement in Christle street, and financial loss resulted from the destruction of the Long Beach hotel at Long Beach, L. I., Monday and the Steeplechase park and other property at Coney Island Sunday.

In addition, the steamship Hamilton of

the Old Dominion 'me came into port Sunday with part of her hold ablaze. The Hamilton was at ner dock before any of the passengers knew there was a fire on flames were extinguished, after about \$15,000 damage had been done. The explosion of a bomb placed, the police believed, by agents of the "Black Hand" in an Italian grocery store on Christie street, started the fire which swept through the teeming Italian tenement and destroyed the lives of a score of people and injured fifteen others. The of the explosion caused a panic in usely populated district. The police say that many perished in the flames, fearing to escape to the streets, where they believed death awaited them from dreaded "Black Hand." A second explosion from a kerosene tank followed and the whole lower floor was a mass of finmes from blazing oil.

The fire shot up the stairways, cutting off all escape from those in the bedrooms above. Many rushed to the fire escapes, which became clogged with frightened The house was filled with dense and the flames, rushing upstairs, drove the half-crazed people toward the roof. The flames killed many as they were about to be rescued from the roof, while others were overcome by smoke. There were many heroic rescues by fire

The bodies of the dead were found in all manner of places. Four women were discovered dead in a closet, where they had rushed to hide from the flames, which found them out. The body of a woman was found lying over a child, as though she had tried to protect it from the flames. Five bodies were found crowded around one doorway on the top floor, showing that they had been struck down while frying to escape.

The fire wave first struck Coney Island Senday and before it subsided Steeple chase park, a score of hotels and many amusement attractions were in ruins and many persons were homeless.

## Brief News Items.

Teachers at Los Angeles approve simplified s elling.

Colorado physician tests new remedy

for asthma and dies. The county of London covers 75,442 acres, but the London police area is 443,

421 acres. The largest plow ever built has been successfully used on a Texas ranch. The implement deare a strip of ground seven

The congress of anarchists, in session at Rome, Laly, affirmed that their program should include the fighting of reigion, because, like governments and cap-

imliam, it represents authority. Despite the fact that begging is illegal languard, the namual report of the for Mendleant Society estimates that an \$500,900 was obtained in the treets by beggars last year and that the verage bengar gets more than the aver-

## HAYWOOD IS FREED.

MINER'S SECRETARY ACQUITTED BY IDAHO JURY.

Jury Considers that Evidence Produced Did Not Connect Accused Man with Stennenberg Murder-Pettibone Case Reset for Trial.

William D. Haywood is free Boise, Idaho. After eighteen months' imprisonment, closing with eleven nerve racking weeks of legal inquisition, he walked out Sunday, alone and elated, into the bright sunlight of a still and drowsy Sabbath morning, acquitted of the charge of murdering Frank Steunenberg.

His vindication came from the lips of twelve Idaho farmers, plain, blunt, uncultured men, representatives of the sturdy stock that is the backbone of this country, who simply were not convinced that the State had connected Haywood, "by his own sets and declarations," to use the language of the court, with the murder of Frank Steunenberg-that's all. That was the verdict, and the how, and the why, and the wherefore of it.

The masterly logic of Senator Borah, the painstaking analysis of Prosecutor Hawley, and the story of Harry Orchard crumbled and withered away in the unemotional atmosphere of the room where the jurors for twenty-one hours minutely dissected the evidence as they saw it. And their verdict was 'Not guilty."

Judge's Charge a Factor. The probability of a verdict of ac quittal had been freely predicted since Judge Fremont Wood read his charge, which was regarded as strongly favoring the defense in its interpretation of the laws of conspiracy, circumstan-"The governments of Japan and Ko- tial evidence, and the corroboration of an accomplice who confesses.

A canvass of the jury immediately after they were discharged showed the fare of the Korean people, have agreed accuracy of the prediction. Ten of the jurors declared that in their individual opinion the instructions practically forbade a verdict of guilty. The other two would not admit this view of the judge's charge, but declared that they had found it impossible to believe that any legal connection of Haywood with the Steunenberg murder had been made.

It was also freely predicted that in the event of Haywood's acquittal the State would abandon the prosecution aball be kept distinct from ordinary of his associates, Charles H. Moyer, the president of the federation, and George A. Pettibone of Denver. Statements from counsel and from Gov. Gooding, however, dispel this view of the situation.

Gov. Gooding declared with emphasis that the cases against Moyer and Pettibone would be prosecuted as vigrously as had been that against Haywood. Senator Borah added to this that Pettibone would be put on trial early in October.

## Conviction Made Impossible.

While counsel for the prosecution refused to discuss what factors they con- genius." sidered bore most strongly upon the jury's decision to acquit Haywood, the consensus of opinion among lawyers who were not connected with the case is that the instructions made a conviction impossible.

There were sixty-five paragraphs in the charge, of which thirty-one dealt with the subject of reasonable doubt. There is no criticism of the statement of the law in any of the sections of the charge with perhaps one exception, but it seems to be the general opinion, and the talks with jurors agree with it, that the reiteration of those instructions which might be favorable to the defense conveyed the impression to the jury that the court believed the verdict should be acquittel.

This is of a piece with the attitude of the authorities and the prosecution throughout the trial. The desire to be absolutely fair to the defendant has amounted at times almost to an obsession. If there has been an leaning to one side or to the other it has been to that of the defense, and that attitude is maintained even yet. There is almost no criticism of the result among the friends of the prosecution in Boise.

## Oll Trust Denies Conspiracy

The Standard Oil Company has entered general denial to the charges of con spiracy, stifling competition and accept ing rebates preferred by the Federal Department of Justice in St. Louis last November. The contention is made that operations prior to 1899, when the parent company of New Jersey was formed, should not be made the subject of examination. Specific denial is made, however, that the company in 1876 had special rates from the Eric and New York Central, and that a monopoly of pipe lines from Western Pennsylvania enabled it to fix rates for transportation on the railroad.

First Rhodes Scholar to Finish William Crittenden of California, who was the first student under the Rhodes scholarship to reach Oxford, England, and also the first to finish the full course, has returned home, having finished the three years' course in two years.

## Short News Notes

The Russian minister of rallways has established direct trains between St. Petersburg and Vladivostok. They will run once every two weeks by way of Viatka, Perm and Tokeliabirsk without touching at Moscow.

The foreign-born Bohemians in the United States in 1906 are estimated to have numbered 517,300, of which 40,000 are in New York, 48,000 in Texas and the remainder scattered throughout the West and Southwest. One-half are in the large cities.

Pennsylvania is the greatest building and land association State in this coun try. It has 1,257 organizations at last reports and over 320,852 members. Ohio comes second with 674 associations and over 200,904 members.

Judge Pritchard, in the Circuit Court of Appeals at Richmond, has denied the njunction against the enforcement of the 2-cent railroad rate promulgated by Virginia Corporation Commiss The judge holds that the commission was exercising improperly a legislative func-tion by this fixing of railroad rates, and that hence the lower court had jurisdicPOSTOFFICE CUTE PAY.

Sovernment Orders Reduction to Charge for Hanting Mails
A general order has been issued by the Postoffice Department which will result in reducing the compensation enjoyed by the railroads for carrying the mails by at least \$1,000,000 animally. In connection with the order it is hinted that there may be a scandal if all the facts which made the Issuance of the order a necessity become known.

The order in question affects several hundred mail routes in the country and is to the effect that on these routes the mall can be carried in smaller cars than the railroads are using. It is therefore ordered that a reduction either be made in the size of the cars or if the railroads choose to continue their use they will get paid for the size of cars actually needed. On the other hand, the railroads insist that it is the province of the Postoffice

shall be used on the mail routes and that the roads are now using such cars as were actually ordered by the department. Department officials admit that this is true, but insist that more space is being paid for by the department than is actually needed in the transportation of the mails, but it is not stated whether this condition is the result of poor judgment or otherwise. The new order is the result of the work of 125 private detectives which the Postoffice Department placed

on the work about six months ago. Their

reports show that in hundreds of cases

the government was paying for more

Department to designate the cars which

space than is necessary and the Postmas ter General therefore ordered a reduction. Besides the regular compensation based apon tonnage which the railroads receive for transporting the mails they also receive car mileage for cars over thirty

feet in length. The Postoffice Department has decided to begin weighing the mail on all routes in the country early in October with a view of furnishing Congress with data asked for. In order to do so the government will have to provide thousands of additional scales.

Report on City Ownership. The investigation of public ownership of public utilities in Europe and this country by the National Civic Federation's commission has resulted in two reports, one by Prof. John R. Commons of Wisconsin university favorable to the proposition and the other by J. W. Sullivan of the Clothing Trades Bulletin disapproving. Prof. Commons says they found the privately owned utilities in England dividing surplus for civic betterments because of the prevailing tendency toward public ownership and its example in cities where it had been adopted. Many have shrewdly arranged copartnership plans and have recognized the labor unions. He is convinced that the recognition of the unions is the safeguard against political corruption in publie ownership and that private ownership offers no escape from politics. Editor Sullivan says that in all but the most poorly paid forms of labor public ownership has not raised or improved conditions of work. He contends that in England no street car business has ever been a private enterprise, in the sense that the word is used in this country, thus making comparison with American conditions unfair. Taking Syracuse, Allegheny and Wheeling as the best samples of American municipalization offered, they found conclusive evidence of political rottencase. He regards it project to restrict men in their activities by methods foreign to the American

Rockefeller Raps University. The faculty and students of the University of Chicago have been much stirred up by the reported criticism made by John D. Rockefeller while he was in Chicago to attend court as a witness. In reply to a question as to what he thought of the university's work, the oil king is reported as saving: "The only regret I have concerning the university is that there are not as many men as successful as I hoped there would be after their schooling there. But I am advised by some of my friends that the future may show better results than the present. If the future will show that it was a wise undertaking, I shall be satisfied." In reply to these remarks, the members of the faculty are disposed to question the interpretation which Mr. Rockefeller makes of the word success. If he means the ability to make money, they admit not so many of the graduates have

successful as might be desired. But maintain that making money does not necessarily mean success. The impression prevails among the student body that the founder and benefactor of the great institution has been displeased by numerous radical doctrines preached by certain members of the faculty, it being recalled that frequently monopolies like the Standard Oil Company have been assailed with impunity in the class rooms.



eges in general lost so many of their athletic stars at one graduation. Yale, Harvard, Pennsylvania and Michigan all lose heavily, and the other colleges also suffer.

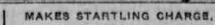
The defeat of Peter Pan, the recognized 3-year-old champion of the year, and Philander by Frank Gill in the Coney Island Jockey Club stakes at Sheepshead Bay, was a great surprise to the public, which had backed both horses heavily, but neither finished in the money. Miss Evelyn Sears of Boston won the tennis tournament at Philadelphia for

the national championship. "Colin is the best 2-year-old that has been to the races in this country in the last fifteen years, barring Sysonby," said James R. Keene after the Commando horse won the Great Trial stakes at

Sheenshead. Princeton may send a crew to Poughkeepsie within two years' time. The Tigers are eager to be represented in the great annual regatta, as rowing i the only branch of athletics in which they do not compete.

Lawn tennis as a pastime has made giant strides in popularity in the metropolitan district during the past few years, until to-day no country club is complete without its courts, and the number of private clubs is rapidly increasing

Nazzarro, the Italian champion motorist, won the Grand Prix race in France driving his Fiat car over the course the rate of 701/2 miles an hour, the total distance being 477 miles, thus breaking all records. A few days before this S Edge, at Wetbridge, England, made the record-breaking run of twenty-four consecutive hours with the average speed sixty-five miles an hour.



Peusion Commissioner Claims Stew mother Is of Negro Descent. The charge is made by Vespasian Warner, former Illinois Congressman and now United States Commissioner

During May 287 employes were injured

Austria has 2,404 local unions, with a

The fortieth annual British Trades

Oklahoma City (O. T.) flour mill em-

ployes have organized and applied to the

The strike of railway employes at

The iron molders at Winnipeg, Canada,

Chief Statistician Pidgin of Massachu-

living for 1906 exceeded the average wage

The British Postmen's Federation held

its sixteenth annual conference recently

conditions in that State during the last

The school janitors of Minneapolis

have taken steps to form a union, and

as soon as the organization is completed

they will apply to the American Federa-

The Scottish miners have decided to

renew their demand for 121/2 per cent ad-

vance in wages to the conciliation board.

The men's representatives declare that

The Broommakers' Union, at San

Francisco is making a fight against con-

abor not to purchase any breem that

At a recent meeting of the Manchestes

(England) Trade Union Colliers resolu-

tions were passed in favor of urging upon

their representatives in Parliament the

necessity for supporting the miners' eight-

The metal trades division of the Trades

Council of Cleveland is considering the

advisability of establishing and maintain-

ing a legal department that shall take

The factory inspectors of the Grand

Duchy of Baden have published a comprehensive report on the home industries

of their country, which has attracted

much attention because of the picture it

paints of the misery and destitution in

which a large portion of the population

The central committee of German

trades unions has published a statistical

table showing the wages earned in each

of the sixty-six organized trades of the

empire. The most remarkable thing

about the table is the evidence it brings

that in twenty-seven of these trades the

average daily wage is less than 75 cents.

has added to the Labor day celebration a

feature that will give much added interest

to labor's national holiday. The new fea-

ture is the election by popular vote of a

"Queen of Labor Day." The crowning of

Encouraged by the success of the op-

erations of the loan fund plan which was

established six months ago, the Minne-

apolis Cigarmakers' Union has decided to

go a step further in the way of looking

after its membership in a pecuniary way.

A plan is to be considered to establish a

banking system on a small scale, to be

operated under the direction of the union.

ford docks, England, ceased work, owing

to a refusal on the part of officials to

accede to an informal request for an

increase in their wages. The men engag-

ed in unloading timber began the trouble

by making a verbal demand for payment

at the rate of 8d an hour, or 6s a day, in-

stead of 7d an hour, the present rate of

KINGSTON IN WOE.

Desolated Jamaican City May Never

Be Rebuilt.

self even upon Jamaicans that Kings-

ton will never be rebuilt. Except that

the streets have been cleared of debris,

the city lies to-day in practically the

condition that the earthquake left it.

A few plank buildings have been erect-

ed to accommodate certain lines of busi-

ness, but they are of light, rude con-

struction and can not be regarded as

otherwise than temporary. Nowhere is

there sign that any of the substantial

There is no money in the island. Not

a man in Kingston but suffered and

most men lost their all. The insur-

ance companies without exception have

refused to pay any earthquake claims,

and investors of all nations are giving

the island a wide berth. This stand

of the insurance companies has result-

ed in an epidemic of incendiary fires.

Many owners of property damaged by

quake and fire, made desperate by their

failure to collect insurance indemnities.

fired their buildings that they might be

completely destroyed to enable them

to make a claim for fire damages not

A Substitute for Radium.

Pharmacy has discovered a new radio-

active substance, possessing all the prop-

erties of radium, but which costs only

\$3.50 per gram to produce, instead of

\$600, which is the cost of radium. The

student credited with this important dis-

covery is named Andre Lancieh, and is

only 21 years old. He calls the new sub-

stance molybdate. The process is de

scribed as follows: When ammonia mo-

lybdate is brought to act upon nitrate

of uranium a precipitate is formed, and

in complete darkness a white amphorous

powder is obtained from this precipitate.

After thirty hours the white powder

takes on a yellowish-gold color. It is

insoluble in nitric acid and forms a

powerful radio-active agent, having absolutely the same action as radium.

A cable dispatch from Paris says that

student of the Rochefort School of

connected with the earthquake.

structures are to be rebuilt.

Slowly the conviction is forcing it-

Recently about 1,500 laborers at Sal-

the "queen" will be one of the attrac-

The Central Labor Union of Detroit

unions and members in that city.

Wages.

From the American viewpoint

tion of Labor for a charter.

the demand must be enforced.

does not bear the union stamp.

Buenos Ayres, Argentina, has ended. Dis-

will go on strike for better wages unle

nternational union for a charter.

puted questions will be arbitrated.

a suitable agreement is reached.

increase.

the year.

Congress will assemble at Bath, England,

In Canadian industrial accidents.

total membership of 323,099;



Robinson - Warner, second wife of the Commissioner's by the accusation that she deceived VESPASIAN WARNER bis father as to ber

parentage and blood when she married the millionaire in 1874. They declare that the ex-Congressman's charges are false, and that Mrs. Warner and her two daughters will sue him for libel. setts says that the increase of cost of Mr. Warner's allegations against his stepmother and half-sisters, Mrs. Arabella Warner Bell and Mrs. Minnie Warner Mettler, were made under oath

in Leeds. The membership was stated to brought by Mrs. Warner. be 15,388, an increase of 446 in the year, Mrs. Warner began the fight to se British boilermakers and iron shipcure her widow's share of the \$1,650,builders, according to the annual report, 000 estate of the banker, who died in had a total membership at the close of 1906 of 52,056, an increase of 2,426 in 1905, refusing to abide by the terms of an antenuptial contract which gave her an annuity of \$500 and \$10,000. a year ago. -Dun's Review of Trade. The report of State Factory Inspector John C. Delaney of Pennsylvania shows She declared that her husband had inconsiderable improvement in factory duced her to sign this agreement by

> the amount of his property. Hence she contends that the agreement is void. The widow's claim is considered so strong that she is said to have been offered \$500,000 by Vespasian Warner, executor of the will, and his sister, Flora Warner McDermott. She refused the offer, it is declared, and the charges followed in an amendment to

fraud and by grossly misrepresenting

petition. This amendment argues that, since vict-made brooms. It has asked organized the amounts provided for her in the ante-nuptial contract are all she should

> Mr. Warner affirms that Leabe Warner is the daughter of Stephen Robinson, an Ohio negro. The Commissioner of Pensions claims he has searched the country for affidavite bearing out his claim. Most of them were secured in Norwalk, Ohio, former home of Stephen Robinson.

The Warner will case has been the charge of all the legal business of the talk of the countryelde for months, for the family founded by John Warner, farmer and former head of John Warwages paid both skilled and common laporers in France are very low, while the ner & Co., bankers, of Clinton, Ill., is cost of living is relatively higher in France than in the United States, with business way in the county. Vespasian the exception of house rent and servants' Warner was a member of Congress for

wenty years. For thirty years Mrs. Isabella Warner has been a leader of the De Witt County, Illinois, society. Of fine features and gray hair, cultured and attractive in dress and manners, no one ever has breathed a whisper of suspicion against her name or blood.

## AMERICAN ROADS MOST DEADLY. United States Leads in Number of

Persons Killed on Rails. Herr Guillery, an official of the archive bureau of the Prussian railway administration, has prepared a comparative table of statistics of those killed and injured by sailways in various countries. He finds that the railroads in the United States are the most deadly. The United States has more mileage than all Europe, but even taking that into consideration, the United States holds pre-eminence in pro-

portional figures. Out of every 10,000 employes the relative figures of killed are: United States, 26.1; England, 12.3; Switzerland, 8.2; Russia, 7.8; British India, 6.7; Belglum,

In the matter of travelers injured, France holds the lowest record in the The United States shows propertionately forty times as many injured as Russia; twenty-two times as many as Italy; as England, twenty; Belgium, eight; Swintzerland, four; Germany, two.

## Big Rush to Europe.

All the steamship lines are doing a record business in travel to Europe, the total of passengers in the first half of this year being 43,102 more than during the first six months of last year. The greatest increase is in third class.

Noted Scientist Dead. Prof. Angelo Heilprin, a distinguished scientist who achieved much fame by his investigation of Mont Pelee, Martinique, after the cruption there five years ago, died suddenly in New York City July 17.



Government and trusts are approaching what looks like a show-down. Be sure you get your share of the issue of \$10 gold certificates.

This country is now due for a terrible outbreak of the fishing fever. A Jap is so little that it doesn't take much to get him excited all over. Summer, summer, you're a hummer,

though you were a right late comer. That sunspot 82,000 miles long is Don't get mad if some dozen or more persons ask you, "Is it hot enough for you?"

While posing as injur'd innocence Mayor Schmitz is not cutting a very heroic figure. Some young men think that a pink

hatband and a pair of yellow shoes constitute a summer vacation. Airships will never be an entire suc cess until they have attachments that

will enable them to crawl or swim. Of course the ships are going to the Pacific for a practice cruise-not specifying what kind of practice, either. As soon as a woman finishes cleaning

house she begins to put up preserves, and then It'll be time to clean house again. A young couple found starving in Phildelphia on their honeymoon, and every-

body thought love could live on air! A New York groom jilted the brideelect just because she was not like her photograph. If this were a just cause, the country would be full of broken



Despite the hot wenther business activ ity is undiminished and production in the heavy industries is without abatement A satisfactory demand continues in leadfather, John War- the stocks to be carried over. Demand ner, is prosarated all through July was exceptionally good and the usual clearance sales have made the preparation of impending inventories easier. Country merchants entertain confidence as to the outook, their opinlons being supported by demands which show healthy expansion among the prosperous farming communities. Increasing accessions appear in the numbers of vis iting buyers and their operations in sta ples compare favorably with a year ago.

Notwithstanding the increased failure in this district, mercantile collections in the western states leave little room for in the contest against his father's will | complaint and credits generally maintain a satisfactory position. Crop conditions creat a favorable impression.

Bank clearings, \$230,259,787, exceed those of corresponding week in 1906 by 12.4 per cent.

Failures reported in Chicago district number 29, against 21 last week and 24

#### NEW YORK.

High temperatures have stimulated rop development as a whole, helped retail trade in light summer wear goods and Improved reorder business for the latter with jobbers, all these influences favoring some growth of the feeling that early poor starts in crops and trade have been largely made up for. There is about the usual midsummer quiet in future trade lines, but fall samples are prepared, low rate excursions begin next month, shipthe executor's answer to the widow's ments of fall goods are increasing and collections have improved at various markets. Industry exhibits a lull in some Mrs. Robinson deceived her husband, lines, notably iron and steel in its creder forms, though the immediate effect of strike of iron ore miners in Minnesota has been to stimulate, temporarily at least, the demand for pig iron at all

Business failures in the United States for the week ending July 25 number 155, against 177 last week, 171 in the like week of 1906, 197 in 1905, 174 in 1904 and 190 in 1903. Canadian failures for the week number 27, as against 26 last week and 24 in this week a year ago. Wheat, including flour, exports from

the United States and Canada for the week ending July 25 aggregated 2,376,543 bushels, against 2,210,770 last week, 1,708,705 this week last year and 6,974, 526 in 1901. For the first four weeks of the most prominent in a social and the fiscal year the exports are 9,950,931 bushels, against 6,942,290 in 1906-07 and 21,000,194 in 1901-02.

Corn exports for the week are 1.665.044 bushels, against 2,066,967 last week and 539,073 in 1906. For the fiscal year to date the exports are 6,554,490 bushels, against 2.662,553 in 1906-07.-Bradstreet's Commercial Report.



Chicago-Cattle, common to prim-\$4.00 to \$7.35; hogs, prime heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.35; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.00 to \$5.85; wheat, No. 2, 89e to 90e; corn, No. 2, 53c to 54c; oats, standard, 43c to 44c; rye, No. 2, 85c to 87c; hay, timothy, \$14.00 to \$20.00; prairie, \$9.00 to \$12.00; butter, choice creamery, 21c to 24c; eggs, fresh, 12c to 16c; potatoes, new, per bushel, 78c to 83c.

Indianapolis-Cattle, shipping, \$3.00 to \$6.85; hogs, choice heavy, \$4.00 to \$6.05; sheep, common to prime, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 85c to 86c; corn, No. 2 white, 51c to 52c; oats, No. 2 white, 45c to 46c.

St Louis-Cattle, \$4.50 to \$7.35; hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.40; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.60; wheat, No. 2, S7c to 80c; corn. No. 2, 51e to 52c; oats, No. 2, 45c to 47c; rye, No. 2, 82c to 84c. Cincinnati-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.85;

hogs, \$4.00 to \$6.30; sheep, \$3.00 to \$4.75; wheat, No. 2, 50c to 91c; corn, No. 2 mixed, 55c to 56c; oats, No. 2 mixed, 45c to 46c; rye, No. 2, 86c to 88c Detroit-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$5.50; hogs \$4.00 to \$6.60; sheep, \$2.50 to \$5.00 wheat, No. 2, 91c to 92c; corn, No. 3

yellow, 56c to 58c; oats, No. 3 white, 46c to 48c; rye, No. 2, 79c to 80c. Milwaukee-Wheat, No. 2 northern 98e to \$1.00; corn, No. 8, 53e to 54e; oats, standard, 44c to 45c; rye, No. 1, 85c to 87c; barley, standard, 69c to 70c; pork, mess, \$16.35.

Buffalo-Cattle, choice shipping steers \$4.00 to \$6.50; hogs, fair to choice, \$4.00 to \$6.85; sheep, common to good mixed, \$4.00 to \$5.00; lambs, fair to choice, \$5.00 to \$7.90.

New York-Cattle, \$4.00 to \$6.70 hogs, \$4,00 to \$6.80; sheep, \$3.00 to \$5.00; wheat, No. 2 red, 96c to 98c; corn, No. 2, 59c to 60c; oats, natural white, 51c to 52c; butter, creamery, 22c to 25c; eggs, western, 16c to 19c.

Toledo-Wheat, No. 2 mixed, 89c 91e; corn, No. 2 mixed, 54c to 55c oats, No. 2 mixed, 44c to 45c; rye, No 2, 76c to 78c; clover seed, prime, \$9.50.

All Around the Globe. Philadelphia health board prohibited kissing games among children.

President McCrea of the Pennsylvania railroad testifies at Philadelphia that the enforcement of the 2-cent fare law would enough to cast some of us in the shade. cause a deficit in the road's passenger earnings. One of the most valuable relics of the

great hunter, Daniel Boone, is his powder horn, which is now in the possession of Charles G. Shanks, a resident of Clays ville, Ind. A woman, answering the Cheyenne (Wyo.) Tribune's question, "What's the

matter with Wyoming?" writes; "It is heaven for men and dogs and hell for women and horses." In London there are 747,000 school children, 480,000 of them over seven

years of age, and of these 30,800 are halftime wage earners. Judson Harmon, Cleveland's Attorney

General, warning against federal usurpa tion, says better have no constitution than to have it ignored. Announcement that the Bowery Sav

ings bank of New York has a total of \$100,000,000 deposits makes it the biggest savings institution in the world. French priest, just arrived in New York, says Catholics of his country will take America as a model and seek complete independence for the church.

#### LIVES LOST AS BOAT BURNS.

Women and Children Jump Into Water in New York State in Panie.

Notable examples of heroism, as well as a few examples of cowardice, attended the burning and sinking of the steamer Frontenae en Cayuga lake, New York, Saturday. The death list is believed tobe limited to eight, the number first reported. A search along Cayuga lakeand in and underneath the charred hulk of the steamer failed to reveal any more boiles, and the officials think that nomore lives were lost. No inquiries have come in to Ithaca or Union Springs for persons not accounted for.

The accident happened about two miles south of Union Springs. Just before the boat reached Aurora about fifty persons were ready to go aboard, but the high wind prevented the boat from landing. This undoubtedly saved many from death. The fire was started by throwing a eignrette or match into the companion-

One of the most pathetic incidents was the death of little Grace Abel. Her grandmother jumped with the child held close in her arms. She was rescued while at the point of death and her first exclamation was, "I am so giad the baby has been saved." Yet the child had been dead for some time.

Notable examples of heroism were prevalent on all sides. Little Frank Alcott, 12 years old, towed his grandmother ashore on a life raft with the simple remark, "I paddled my hardest to save my grandmother, because she was alone and could not swim." Roland Genung, son of Sheriff Genung, absolutely refused to leave the boat without his mother. Both were saved. Mrs. Tuthill, a woman of 70, jumped overboard with her daugh-

ter and both reached the shore in safety. Although there were many stirring deeds of heroism, it must be recorded that here and there in the gathering therewas a cowardly heart. For there were men on the steamer who thought only of their own safety, and not only refused to assist the helpless women and children, but actually thrust them ruthlessly aside in a mad endeavor to reach the side of the steamer.

#### SENATOR PETTUS IS DEAD. Alabama Has Its New United States

Senator Already Chosen. By the death of Senator Edmund W. Pettus at Hot Springs, N. C., Saturday, former Gov. Joseph F. Johnson practically becomes Senator from Alabama. He was elected second alternate Senator at the recent primaries and his election by the Legislature is a mere formality. Senator Pettus' death at the age of 86 was caused by an apoplectic stroke, suffered at breakfast. He had been in poor health for some time.

Edmund Winston Pettus was the oldest man in the United States Senate. He also enjoyed the distinction of being one of the few survivors of the Mexican war. He was born in Limestone county, Alabama, in 1821, being descended from a Revolutionary soldier. He graduated from Clinton college, Tennessee, and studied and practiced law in Alabama until the Mexican war, when he went to California, but returned to Alabama and was elected judge in 1855. He resigned in 1858, moving to Dallas county, where he resided at the time of his death. In 1861 he entered the Confederate army as major and was promoted gradually until he became a brigadier general. At the end of the war he resumed the practice of law. In 1896 he was nominated by Democrats and elected United States Senator. He was unanimously re-elected in 1903, his term expiring March 3, 1909. Senator Pettus has missed only two Democratic national conventions since the war and has generally been chairman

of the Alabama delegation. Medical Colleges Condemned. A special committee of the American Medical Association, which was appointed three years ago to luvestigate the instruction and standards of the various medical colleges in the United States, has now submitted its report which condemns about one-half of all the so-called medical colleges. Among the members of the committee are: Doctors Bevan of Chicago. Frazier of Pennsylvania university, Witherspoon of Nashville, Councilman of Boston, Vaughn of Ann Arbor and Colwell of Chicago. The committee finds that there are too many of these schools in which preliminary education is insufficient, and in which the course of instruction is inadequate and the lack of trained teachers evident. It appears that there are now in this country 160 medical schools, or as many as in all Europe. The report holds that the great advance in the sciences in recent years has madenecessary a much broader and more thorough course of medical education than formerly prevailed. It insists that a four-year high school course is required; a year of physics, chemistry and biology; two years of practical laboratory work; two years of clinical work in hospitals, and a year as interne in a hospital. To provise adequate equipment, medical schools must be endowed. It is found that many of our medical schools are still conducted solely for profit, which is con-

# trary to the spirit of true attainment.

Use of Chemicals in Food. The Department of Agriculture has promulgated regulations governing the use of benzoate of sods and sulphur fumes as preservatives of fruits and other foods. In accordance with the provision of law that food products shall not contain substances which lessen their wholesomeness, orders were issued that no drug, chemical or harmful or deleterious dye of preservative should be used. These regulations were temporarily withheld, owing to strong protests from certain quarters. The statement now issued permits the use of common salt, sugar, wood smoke, potable distilled liquors and condiments, and, pending further investigation, the use of saltpeter.

## Claffin Report Favorable.

The impression that we have entered on a period of business contraction was not confirmed by the semi-annual report of the H. B. Claffin dry goods house, which is generally regarded as a good barometer of trade conditions. This report showed that the first half of the year had been one of the most prosperous in the company's history, and that sales booked for future delivery were larger than on the corresponding date in any previous year.

## Federal vs. State Authority.

In view of the existing confusion, with prospect of friction between the federal and State authorities regarding the enforcement of the 2-cent rate bills passed by various State Legislatures, much interest attaches to the remarks of Commissioner Harlan of the Interstate Commerce Commission to the effect that while a State rate "is naturally and properly entitled to respectful consideration, it has no greater sanctity when applied to interstate traffic than a rate established by a railroad company." He says that the federal ratemaking body would not besitate to disregard it if unjust.

# CHICAGO.